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ROUTINE FOR LINEAR INTERPOLATION OF
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INTERP3 - A COMPUTER ROUTINE FOR
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UNEQUALLY SPACED VARIABLES

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OF TRIVARIATE FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY NONDISTINCT
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SUMMARY

INTERP3 is a computer routine designed to linearly interpolate a variable which is a function of three independent parameters. It is unique in that the variables within the parameter arrays do not have to be distinct, or equally spaced, and the array variables can be in increasing or decreasing order.

INTRODUCTION

The type of trivariate functions which can be evaluated by existing interpolation routines is severely limited by restrictions imposed by the routines. In the Langley computer complex, these routines include ITRI, which requires the parameter variables to be distinct and in algebraically increasing order, and FUNGEN which assumes that the function is known for equal intervals of the parameter variables.

The desire to use the computer for linear interpolation in a data table of propeller slipstream characteristics generated the need for a computer routine to interpolate a trivariate function defined by nondistinct, unequally spaced parameter variables. INTERP3 is designed to fulfill that need. Furthermore, this routine allows the parameter variables to be in increasing or decreasing order.

Description of Program

This program performs linear interpolation for a set of functions defined over the same set of independent parameter points. By the use of multiple entry statements, INTERP3 evaluates the function at the point (XIND, YIND, ZIND), producing a value WD, where:

XIND = The input x parameter where interpolation is desired

YIND = The input y parameter where interpolation is desired

ZIND = The input z parameter where interpolation is desired

WD = The output interpolated value of the function at the point (XIND, YIND, ZIND).

This program does not allow extrapolation. If any input parameter exceeds the data table range, a warning is printed and WD will not be calculated, but given the value of zero.

The names and descriptions of the subroutines are as follows:

INTERP3 - Dummy main program to initiate calculations. Control returns to this routine after evaluation of each input point.

XSEAR - Main routine. Loads data table and performs interpolation in X parameter array.

YZSEAR - Performs interpolation in Y and Z parameter arrays.

WSEAR - Performs interpolation in W array.

A FORTRAN listing of this program is presented in Appendix A, and a flow chart is presented in figure 1.

Description of Data File

The data file contains all tabular values in the X, Y, Z, and W arrays. The purpose of FORMAT 601 is to read these parameter values in the sequence x, y, z, w for each record. To ensure that all parameter values are read into the program, a record must be added to the end of the data table file with dummy values that do not equal the respective x, y, z, w values of the last true record. This edited file must be placed at TAPE5, prior to execution of the program.

A sample case including data file and input/output listings is presented in Appendix B.

CONCLUSION

INTERP3 is a program designed to linearly interpolate a variable which is a function of three independent parameters. It is unique in that values within the parameter arrays do not have to be distinct, or equally spaced and array values can be either algebraically increasing or decreasing. These features

of INTERP3 give it a capacity of interpolating many different kinds of tri-variate functions.

APPENDIX A
LISTING OF PROGRAM INTERP3

```

PROGRAM INTERP3(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
C DRIVER PROGRAM
C
200 FORMAT(1H1)
    WRITE(6,200)
C THE FOLLOWING RECORD MUST BE READ INTO THE PROGRAM BEFORE THE FIRST INPUT VALUES
    IREAD=1
C
C THE INPUT VALUES XIND,YIND, AND ZIND ARE ENTERED HERE
    XIND=.55
    YIND=3.0
    ZIND=1.47
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.50
    YIND=.2
    ZIND=.3
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.55
    YIND=3.3
    ZIND=2.00
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.7
    YIND=2.8
    ZIND=.25
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.6
    YIND=3.2
    ZIND=1.5
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.65
    YIND=3.8
    ZIND=1.0
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
    XIND=.65
    YIND=3.6
    ZIND=2.088
    CALL XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE XSEAR(XIND,YIND,ZIND,IREAD)
C THIS SUBROUTINE LOADS YOUR DATA TABLE ON THE FIRST BRANCH
C AND SEARCHES THROUGH THE X ARRAY
COMMON/DATIN/ TZ(20,20,20),TW(20,20,20),TY(20,20,20),TX(20),
1MIZ(20,20),MIY(20),MIX
DIMENSION YDL(20),YDH(20)
IF(IREAD.EQ.0)GO TO 204
IREAD=0
C THE PROGRAM USES LINEAR INTERPOLATION
C THE PROGRAM PRODUCES A VALUE OF WD=F(ZIND,YIND,XIND) WHERE
C XIND= INPUT X PARAMETER WHERE INTERPOLATION IS DESIRED
C YIND= INPUT Y PARAMETER WHERE INTERPOLATION IS DESIRED
C ZIND= INPUT Z PARAMETER WHERE INTERPOLATION IS DESIRED
C THE INPUT TABULAR VALUES FOR THE INTERPOLATION ARE AS PER THE 601 FORMAT
C THE FOLLOWING 601 FORMAT MUST BE ALTERED TO READ THE TABULAR VALUES..
C X, Y, Z, W, --AS LOCATED ON YOUR DATA FILE
601 FORMAT(10X,4F10.4)
ISKIP=0
READ(5,601)X,Y,Z,W
700 FORMAT(10X,4F10.4)
C THE NEXT THREE LOOPS LOAD YOUR TABULAR VALUES
C LOOP FOR X PARAMETER ARRAY
DO 100 ID=1,20
XD=X
C
C LOOP FOR Y PARAMETER ARRAY
DO 101 ID1=1,20
YD=Y
C
C LOOP FOR Z PARAMETER ARRAY AND W VALUES
DO 102 ID2=1,20
IF(ID2.EQ.1)GO TO 5
IF(ISKIP.EQ.1)GO TO 6
READ(5,601)X,Y,Z,W
WRITE(6,700)X,Y,Z,W
IF(EOF(5))203,6
ISKIP=0
IF(Y.EQ.YD)GO TO 5
MIZ(ID1,ID)=ID2-1
ISKIP=1
GO TO 201
5 MIY(ID)=ID1-1

```

```

IF(X.EQ.X0)GO TO 4
ISKIP=1
GO TO 202
CONTINUE
MIX=ID-1
TX(ID)=X
TY(ID1,ID1)=Y
TZ(ID2,ID1,ID)=Z
TW(ID2,ID1,ID)=W
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
WRITE(5,300)
CONTINUE
FORMAT(9X,'END OF FILE',/,'1H1')
CHECK OF MONOTONIC DIRECTION
IF(TX(1).GT.TX(2))GO TO 18
C SEARCH THRU X TABULAR VALUES
IF(XIND.GT.TX(MIX))GO TO 15
IF(XIND.LT.TX(1))GO TO 15
GO TO 16
15 WRITE(6,300)
300 FORMAT(2X,' INPUT VALUE OF XIND OUT OF X TABLE RANGE#)
WD=0.0
WRITE(6,200)XIND,YIND,ZIND,WD
RETURN
DO 30 IDUM=1,MIX
IF(XIND.LE.TX(IDUM))GO TO 17
CONTINUE
IXH=IDUM
IXL=IXH-1
IF(XIND.EQ.TX(IDUM))IXL=IDUM
GO TO 17
18 IF(XIND.LT.TX(MIX))GO TO 15
IF(XIND.GT.TX(1))GO TO 15
DO 40 IDUM=1,MIX
IF(XIND.GE.TX(IDUM))GO TO 17
CONTINUE
40 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE

```

```

NYDL=MIY(IXL)
  DO 70 ID=1,NYDL
    YDL(ID)=TY(ID,IXL)
  CONTINUE
  CALL YZSEAR(NYDL,IXL,YDL,YIND,ZIND,WL)
  IF(IXH.EQ.IXL)WD=WL
  IF(IXH.EQ.IXL)WRITE(6,200)XIND,YIND,ZIND,WD
  IF(IXH.EQ.IXL)RETURN
  NYDH=MIY(IXH)
  DO 80 IDL=1,NYDH
    YDH(IDL)=TY(IDL,IXH)
  CONTINUE
  CALL YZSEAR(NYDH,IXH,YDH,YIND,ZIND,WH)
  TXH=TX(IXH)
  TXL=TX(IXL)
  WD=WL+(WH-WL)*(XIND-TXL)/(TXH-TXL)
  FORMAT(2X,*XIND=*,F6.4,3X,*YIND=*,F8.4,3X,*ZIND=*,F8.4,3X,*WD=*,
        F6.4,/)
  WRITE(6,200)XIND,YIND,ZIND,WD
  RETURN
END
200

```



```

SUBROUTINE YZSEAR(NY,NX,TYI,YIND,ZIND,WD)
C THIS SUBROUTINE SEARCHES THE Y AND Z ARRAYS
DIMENSION TYI(NY),ZII(20),WII(20),ZIII(20),WIII(20)
COMMON/DATIN/ ZI(20,20,20),WI(20,20,20),YY(20,20,20),XX(20),
1MIZ(20,20),MIY(20),MIX
1  FORMAT(2X,*) INPUT VALUE OF YIND OUT OF Y TABLE RANGE*
2  FORMAT(2X,*) INPUT VALUE OF ZIND OUT OF Z TABLE RANGE*
C CHECK OF MONOTONIC DIRECTION OF Y ARRAY
IF(TYI(1).GT.TYI(2))GO TO 7
IF(YIND.LT.TYI(1))GO TO 3
IF(YIND.GT.TYI(NY))GO TO 3
GO TO 10
3  WD=0.0
WRITE(6,1)
RETURN
10 DO 20 I=1,NY
IF(YIND-TYI(I))4,5,20
20 CONTINUE
4  NYH=I
NYL=I-1
GO TO 30
5  NYH=I
NYL=NYH
CONTINUE
30 NZD=MIZ(NYL,NX)
DO 40 ID=1,NZD
ZII(ID) = ZI(ID,NYL,NX)
WII(ID)=WI(ID,NYL,NX)
CONTINUE
40 GO TO 50
6  WD=0.0
WRITE(6,2)
RETURN
7  IF(YIND.GT.TYI(1))GO TO 3
IF(YIND.LT.TYI(NY))GO TO 3
DO 80 I=1,NY
IF(YIND-TYI(I))80,5,4
CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE
C CHECK OF MONOTONIC DIRECTION OF Z ARRAY
IF(ZII(1).GT.ZII(2))GO TO 90
IF(ZIND.GT.ZII(NZD))GO TO 6

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```

90      IF(ZIND.LT.ZIII(1))GO TO 6
        GO TO 100
        IF(ZIND.LT.ZIII(NZD))GO TO 6
        IF(ZIND.GT.ZIII(1))GO TO 6
100     CONTINUE
        CALL WSEAR(NZD,ZII,WII,WL,ZIND)
        IF(NYH.EQ.NYL)WD=WL
        IF(NYH.EQ.NYL)GO TO 70
        NZDD=MIZ(NYH,NX)
        DO 60 ID1=1,NZDD
          ZIII(ID1)=ZI(ID1,NYH,NX)
          WII(ID1)=WI(ID1,NYH,NX)
        CONTINUE
60      SECOND CHECK OF Z ARRAY DIRECTION
        C      IF(ZIII(1).GT.ZIII(2))GO TO 110

        IF(ZIND.LT.ZIII(1))GO TO 6
        IF(ZIND.GT.ZIII(NZDD))GO TO 6
        GO TO 120
110     IF(ZIND.GT.ZIII(1))GO TO 6
        IF(ZIND.LT.ZIII(NZDD))GO TO 6
120     CONTINUE
        CALL WSEAR(NZD,ZII,WII,WH,ZIND)
        TYH=TYI\NYH)
        TYL=TYI(NYL)
        WD=WL+(WH-WL)*((YIND-TYL)/(TYH-TYL)
        CONTINUE
70      RETURN
        END

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE WSEAR(NZ,ZI,WI,WD,ZIND)
C      THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INTERPOLATION IN THE W ARRAY
      DIMENSION ZI(20),WI(20)
      IF(ZI(1).GT.ZI(2))GO TO 30
      DO 10 ID=1,NZ
      IF(ZIND-ZI(ID))3,2,10
2     WD=WI(ID)
      GO TO 20
3     WL=WI(ID-1)
      WH=WI(ID)
      ZL=ZI(ID-1)
      ZH=ZI(ID)
      WD=WL+(WH-WL)*(ZIND-ZL)/(ZH-ZL)
      GO TO 20
10    CONTINUE
20    CONTINUE
      RETURN
30    DO 40 ID=1,NZ
      IF(ZIND-ZI(ID))40,2,3
40    CONTINUE
      END

```

APPENDIX B - SAMPLE CASE

(a) Data File Listing

The following data file is listed as it would appear at TAPE5. FORMAT 601 reads the values x,y,z,w, respectively. Note the arrangement of the values in each parameter array, and the last file record, which contains dummy values.

| x | y | z | w |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| .5000 | 0.0000 | .2070 | .3280 |
| .5000 | 0.0000 | .3420 | .4361 |
| .5000 | 0.0000 | .5037 | .5142 |
| .5000 | 0.0000 | .6848 | .5524 |
| .5000 | .2000 | .2000 | .2905 |
| .5000 | .2000 | .4000 | .4580 |
| .5000 | .2000 | .6000 | .5660 |
| .5000 | .2000 | .8000 | .6140 |
| .5000 | .2000 | 1.0000 | .6180 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | .4883 | .1345 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | .6777 | .1940 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | 1.0675 | .3056 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | 1.4706 | .4082 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | 1.8861 | .5030 |
| .5500 | 3.0000 | 2.3118 | .5899 |
| .5500 | 3.2000 | .5994 | .1564 |
| .5500 | 3.2000 | 1.0255 | .2756 |
| .5500 | 3.2000 | 1.4662 | .3848 |
| .5500 | 3.2000 | 1.9204 | .4862 |
| .5500 | 3.2000 | 2.3848 | .5766 |
| .5500 | 3.4000 | .3008 | .0555 |
| .5500 | 3.4000 | .7581 | .1877 |
| .5500 | 3.4000 | 1.2318 | .3087 |
| .5500 | 3.4000 | 1.7204 | .4201 |
| .5500 | 3.4000 | 2.2217 | .5217 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | .6146 | .1607 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | .8318 | .2227 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 1.0530 | .2825 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 1.2782 | .3395 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 1.5070 | .3941 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 1.7397 | .4469 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 1.9751 | .4970 |
| .6500 | 3.2000 | 2.2132 | .5441 |
| .6500 | 3.8000 | .4215 | .0719 |
| .6500 | 3.8000 | .9895 | .2160 |
| .6500 | 3.8000 | 1.5758 | .3471 |
| .6500 | 3.8000 | 2.1778 | .4655 |
| .6500 | 3.8000 | 2.7915 | .5724 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |

APPENDIX B - Concluded

(b) Input/Output Listing

Compare the following input/output values to those presented in the sample data file. Error messages will be printed whenever extrapolation is attempted.

XIND= .5500 YIND= 3.0000 ZIND= 1.4700 WD= .4080

XIND= .5000 YIND= .2000 ZIND= .3000 WD= .3743

XIND= .5500 YIND= 3.3000 ZIND= 2.0000 WD= .5017

INPUT VALUE OF XIND OUT OF X TABLE RANGE
XIND= .7000 YIND= 2.8000 ZIND= .2500 WD=0.0000

XIND= .6000 YIND= 3.2000 ZIND= 1.5000 WD= .3924

XIND= .6500 YIND= 3.8000 ZIND= 1.0000 WD= .2183

XIND= .6500 YIND= 3.6000 ZIND= 2.0888 WD= .5195

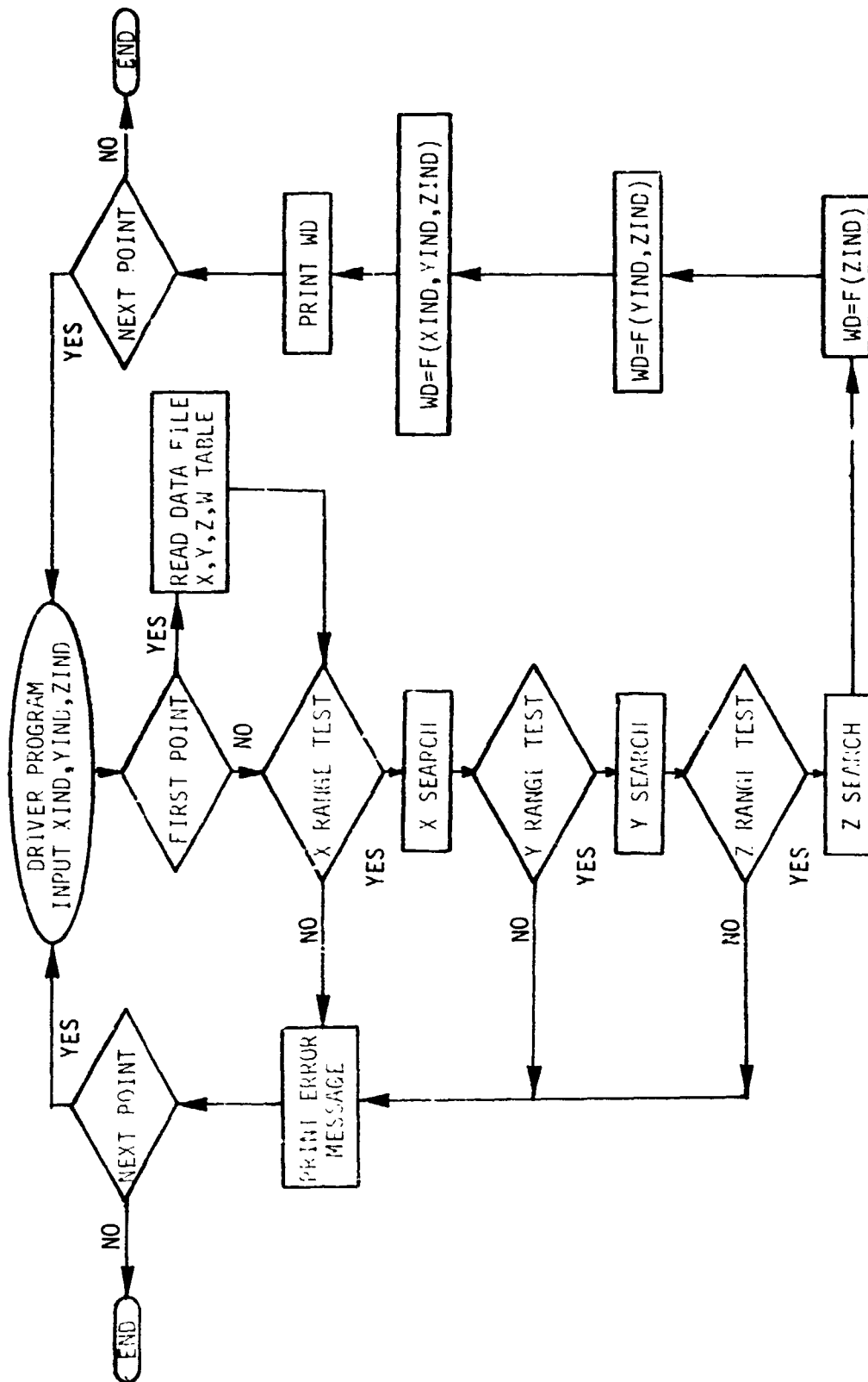


Figure 1.- Flow Chart of INTERP3